

SENATORS IN HOT FIGHT FOR ARMS EMBARGO

No Voice Raised in Defence
of U. S. Permitting Ship-
ment of Munitions.

AVERT TEST VOTE BY A COMPROMISE

Prohibition Would Have
Saved Lusitania, Says
Works.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate today came close to a vote which might have been regarded as a test on the proposition to lay an embargo on shipments of arms and ammunition to the belligerents.

The issue arose over the question of referring to a Senate committee petitions signed by more than a million persons, men, women and children, praying Congress to legislate against foreign trade in war materials. Senator Kenyon of Iowa presented the petitions and Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, tried to head off debate by raising the point that discussion was out of order on a question of reference of a petition.

The Vice-President overruled him and for a time it looked as if there would be a showdown of strength between those who favor and those who oppose an embargo. Finally, however, Senator Stone withdrew his point of order.

Compromise Reached.
It was apparent that a compromise had been reached by Senators because they did not want to go on record in regard to this important subject at this time.

In the heated discussion no one appeared to defend the foreign trade in arms and munitions. In fact it was evident that an embargo has strong support among the Senate. The petitions were impressive looking documents. There were twenty-five copies, each containing the names of 40,000 persons, and the aggregate number of signatures was 4,000,000.

The mass of petitions arrived from Baltimore just before noon, being forwarded from that city in large moving vans. Persons who examined the names after they had become available discovered strong evidence of "padding," the names of six and eight being repeated in the same list. The biggest list came from Milwaukee and strong German influences and the presence of German agents, especially Germans, was noted.

Fifteen Mile Petition.

"This petition is presented," said Senator Kenyon, "by a band of women who are known as the 'Fifteen Mile Petitioners.' The petition is signed by over a million people in every State in this Union, and is signed together it would reach some fifteen and one-half miles."

"There is no desire on the part of these women to irritate in any way the President or the Government. They are simply protesting against the sale of munitions to the belligerents. The signers are not pro-British or pro-German. They are pro-American, and they are protesting against the sale of munitions to the belligerents."

"Let us not deceive ourselves or hug to ourselves the illusion that we are prospering by the sale of munitions to the belligerents. The signers are not pro-British or pro-German. They are pro-American, and they are protesting against the sale of munitions to the belligerents."

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Stop Rifling Our Mails, U. S. Demand on England

British Seizures Denounced
as Flagrant Violation of
Neutral Rights.

GREY ASKS FOR TIME TO CONSULT ALLIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The text of America's formal protest to Great Britain against interference with American mails and of Great Britain's answer in reply was made public at the State Department this afternoon.

In the note of protest dated January 4 the United States demanded a discontinuance of these unwarranted interference and Ambassador Page was instructed to enter a "vigorous protest" and "impress upon Sir Edward Grey the necessity for prompt action in this matter."

Under date of January 25 Sir Edward Grey replied that as the American note raised important questions of principle affecting not only Great Britain but her allies, the British Government found it necessary to consult with these allies before making definite answer. Hope is expressed by Sir Edward Grey that he will be able soon to make more definite response.

A Distinction Drawn.
The American protest draws a careful distinction between the action of the British authorities in seizing and detaining parcels post packages and the action of seizing and detaining ordinary mails, a practice which it describes as "voluntarily inquisitorial."

Parcel post articles, the note states, are being subjected to the same treatment as express or freight in respect to belligerent search, seizure and condemnation; that is to say, parcel post matter is in the class of ordinary merchandise, ships transporting it, even though the vessels are neutral, are subject to the accepted rules of contraband traffic and blockade restrictions.

At the same time Great Britain is informed that as the United States already has disputed the British order in council in the class of ordinary merchandise, she is not prepared to recognize the British blockade as an effective one, all previous protests of this country in regard to what constitutes the unlawful practice of taking ships into ports for search rather than searching them on the high seas, the illegality of the so-called British blockade and the improper assertion of jurisdiction of the British prize courts by the British prize courts are intended to apply with equal effect to the seizures and detentions of parcel post articles.

With respect to the seizure of ordinary mails between the United States and neutral countries of Europe the text of the American protest follows:

"The Secretary of State to Ambassador W. H. Page.
(Telegram.)
Department of State,
Washington, Jan. 4, 1916.
Department advised that British customs authorities removed from Danish steamer Oscar II, 134 bags of mail, and from the United States steamer to Norway, Sweden and Denmark."

Even in the case of neutral mail ships touching at British ports, the note declares there is not any international right under which the British authorities are refusing to cash American mails carried by belligerent mail ships.

Further Objection Made.
Nor can the United States admit as justifiable the note insisting the American authorities to take such ships into British ports for search and there subjecting them to local regulations permitting censorship of mails.

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POISON ACID POURED ON BABY IN GO-CART

Carbolic Is Forced Down In-
fant's Throat While Mother
Is in Store.

FIEND IS NOW AT LARGE

Little One So Burned Fordham
Hospital Doctors Fear It
Cannot Live.

Julius Clemens was 4 weeks old yesterday, and incidentally had his first outing. His mother had paid \$12 for a new go-cart for the baby, and so in the morning she took the young mother tucked Julius snugly into the new go-cart and wheeled him proudly out from the Clemens flat, at 1444 Wilkinson avenue, The Bronx, to over to Southern Boulevard, along streets of many children.

Mrs. Clemens, who is the wife of Joseph Clemens, a carpenter, took her only other child, four-year-old Leonia, along. Leonia, trailing beside the new baby carriage, All Wilkinson avenue and the cross streets were filled with young mothers wheeling their infants along the slightly older children playing about the baby carriages, as Leonia was. Again and again Mrs. Clemens was stopped by young mothers of her own age who wanted to see the new baby.

In Southern Boulevard, just north of 175th street, a candy shop caught the eye of Leonia. The little girl asked her mother to take her into the confectioner's and buy some candy.

Mrs. Clemens told Leonia, "and I'll go in and get some candy for you."

Little Sister Gives Alarm.
The mother was in the candy shop only a few minutes. As she turned from the counter with the bag of candy in her hand she saw that Leonia was looking on her excitedly to come out to the sidewalk.

"Quick, mamma, look at baby!" Leonia was calling. "A man did it. He gave baby something."

Mrs. Clemens hurried to the go-cart and looked under the hood. Her baby had been sleeping peacefully when she left it, but now Julius was moaning. His little chin and mouth and throat were seared, and the bluish and swollen tongue stuck out. The mother showed acid burns along the upper lip.

Walking hurriedly away from the baby carriage as Mrs. Clemens came out of the candy shop was a sailor's head of dark material, a felt hat and no overcoat. Mrs. Clemens paid little attention to him at first, she said later. She said she thought he merely had stopped for a moment to admire her baby.

Instead he had forced down the infant's throat carbolic acid. Whatever part of the acid that had not been poured into the baby's mouth had been spilled upon the lower part of little Julius' face, throat and upper lip. The clothing and blanket tucked around the baby's neck.

Even when the young mother had reached home and looked at the acid on her baby's skin she did not realize the frightfulness of the burns. For six blocks she hurriedly wheeled the baby through the streets, crying—little Julius had stopped moaning—toward the home of one of her close friends, Mrs. Julia Grobe, of 1560 Southern Boulevard. Mrs. Grobe took the baby and called a telephone and hurried out to a telephone and called up Fordham Hospital.

Work of Insane Man.
An ambulance charged along the corner of Southern Boulevard and Fordham road. The car was driven by a man who went into the Grobe flat and picked up Julius and carried him to a window. Dr. Conboy needed only a glance to realize the gravity of the case. He gave Julius a stomach pump. Mrs. Clemens, noting the seriousness of the doctor's face, screamed with hysteria and fainted.

Dr. Higgins, who is the physician, May Hospital at Spring Lake and may be at the hospital, said that the man who had poured the acid on the baby's face was still too unsteady to be able to give to the police of the Simpson street station and detectives from the Fifth Avenue Police Station. When even the vague description which has been told of the man the police are now looking for. Throughout the rest of the day and night the detectives hunted for the man who had poured the acid on the baby's face. The Bronx is looking for the man, but at midnight they had been unable to find him.

In the meantime, the police believe, could have prompted an act so heinous. Clemens and his wife said that they had received no threatening letters and so far as they knew had no enemies. Little Julius, it was said, the Fordham Hospital last night, where Dr. Conboy took the baby from Mrs. Grobe's flat, was hovering between life and death. It is believed that the man who poured the acid on the baby's face was still too unsteady to be able to give to the police of the Simpson street station and detectives from the Fifth Avenue Police Station. When even the vague description which has been told of the man the police are now looking for. Throughout the rest of the day and night the detectives hunted for the man who had poured the acid on the baby's face. The Bronx is looking for the man, but at midnight they had been unable to find him.

All through the afternoon and last night groups of mothers, most of them young and all with the children, gathered in the streets of the city. Some in baby carriages, stood in front of the flat house in Wilkinson avenue where Mrs. Clemens lives. They would talk of the horror in low tones, frightened little boys and girls pressing close to the mothers' skirts and listening. And then the mothers would walk slowly home down the streets of comfort a child.

U. S. YELLOW, SAYS CANADA M. P.
Parliament Hears Denunciation
In Silence.
OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 27.—The United States called "yellow" in the Canadian Parliament tonight by Dr. J. W. Brown, Conservative member for Frontenac. The reference was in connection with an attack which Dr. Edwards, who is in the Government, made upon the Nationalists of the militia service of Col. Arthur Lavergne, Bourassa's lieutenant. "I suggest to the Government," said Dr. Edwards, "that negotiations be opened with Germany through China, the United States or some other yellow country. I suggest to the Government that they should exchange Lavergne, Bourassa and Senator Choquette for Dr. Beaudet, M. P., now a prisoner in Berlin, though I fear Germany would indignantly refuse."

The reference to the United States was heard in silence.

TROUBLE MAY COME ANY MOMENT; WARNS PRESIDENT; ARM AT ONCE TO GUARD HONOR

STATEMENTS IN MR. WILSON'S ADDRESS.

I cannot tell you what the international relations of this country will be to-morrow. I would not dare keep silent and let the country suppose that to-morrow was certain to be as bright as to-day.

There is something the American people love better than peace. They love the principles upon which their political life is founded. They are ready at any time to fight for the vindication of their character and honor.

I would rather surrender territory than ideals.

The leader of the House of Representatives delivered a speech the other day that showed he was ready, and I take it for granted that the men behind him are ready, to forget party lines that all men may act with a common mind and impulse for the service of the country.

Let no man dare say, if he would speak the truth, that the question of preparation for national defence is a question of war or of peace.

I have sought to maintain peace against very great odds. I am ready at any time to use every power to prevent such a catastrophe as war.

COMMONS WAR SESSION IS ENDED BY THE KING

Compulsion Bill Becomes Law—Monarch Tells Parlia-
ment Fight Must Continue Until Victory Is Won—
Labor Strong Against Conscription.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 27.—The British Parliament was prorogued to-day after one of the most momentous sessions in its history. The compulsory military service bill, the "training with the enemy" act, and the radical amendment to the munitions of war act, providing for Government "dilution" of labor, received the royal assent to-day and passed into law.

The session which has just closed was opened November 11, 1914, continuing through fourteen months of the war. Since September 14, 1915, when it reopened after a six weeks adjournment, it has passed the largest budget in England's history and put through in the House of Commons the bill which is regarded as the most radical departure from the fundamental English conception of individual liberty since the time of Oliver Cromwell.

It has seen the repeated governmental crises of the country weathered by the coalition Ministry, which has emerged with greater prestige and authority than when it first took office. It has seen the repeated governmental crises of the country weathered by the coalition Ministry, which has emerged with greater prestige and authority than when it first took office.

King George's proclamation speech was read by Lord Curzon, Lord Chamberlain, in the House of Lords, as is customary, before the assembled members of both Houses. The King said:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: For eighteen months my navy and army have been engaged in concert with brave and steadfast allies, in defending our common liberties and the just law of Europe against unprovoked aggressions by the enemy. I am sustained by the determination of my people at home and abroad to carry out to the end the policy of peace and justice which we have adopted."

Discussing the resolution adopted at the conference the Times says: "The prospect of serious trouble is daily receding and is likely soon to disappear altogether. The trades unionists repudiated the demand for a general strike, and the Government have agreed to a compromise. The labor party representatives remaining with the coalition Government."

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Wilson Tells 1,300 Diners at the Waldorf That Country Must Prepare at Once to Take Part in World Affairs

KEPT ON THE GO EVERY MINUTE
DURING 16 HOURS IN NEW YORK

Tells Suffr Enfranchisement of Women Is
Question for States to Decide—Extraor-
dinary Steps Taken to Guard Him

President Wilson put in a busy sixteen hour day in New York, making three set speeches. He arrived in New York at 6:12 A. M. yesterday, finished a night's sleep in his private car, left for the Waldorf at 8:30 escorted by a delegation from the Railway Business Association and had breakfast with Mrs. Wilson.

Presently he gave way to the persistence of the suffragists, reversing his refusal to see them, and told them in the east room that woman suffrage to him was a State and not a Federal matter.

At noon in Aeolian Hall he spoke before the clerical conference of the Federation of Churches and deliberately, it appeared, sought to abolish the opinion that he was "too proud to fight." He visited the University Club and then went for a drive with Mrs. Wilson.

At 7:30 P. M. he appeared at the dinner of the Railway Business Association and delivered a fresh speech in which he revealed what course he will take in his coming Western trip—an appeal for non-partisan support of his preparedness policy and an extenuation of his Mexican policy. His prepared speech was put aside, a new one being substituted.

At 11 P. M. he spoke before the Motion Picture Board of Trade at the Hotel Biltmore. At midnight, with Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Grayson, he was on his way back to Washington.

President Wilson, speaking before the Railway Business Association last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, revealed exactly the course he intends to take when he goes west tonight to start a backfire against the Congressmen who have been fighting his preparedness program.

At the same time the President so strongly defended his personal policies, so eagerly pleaded for support, so frankly and merely admitted errors of judgment in the recent past, that the speech took on something of a political complexion and was regarded by most of the men who heard it.

Occasionally he fairly flamed out in striking phrases, saying that America wanted peace, but would never cravenly avoid conflict, that the next minute he was saying that no matter what happened America would never be the aggressor.

The address was loudly applauded and America's readiness to defend her rights, but with firm and logical handclapping when it touched on Mexico.

Text of President's Speech.
Mr. Wilson had prepared a speech in advance, but at the last moment he changed his mind and spoke extemporaneously. He said:

"The exactingness of my official duties has only been so great that it has been very seldom indeed that I could give myself so great a pleasure as that which I am enjoying tonight. It is a great pleasure to come and be greeted in such a generous fashion by men so thoughtful as yourselves and so deeply engaged in some of the most important undertakings of the nation and I am sure that you will be permitted to lay before you some of the things to which we ought to give our most careful and deliberate consideration. The question of the demand of the nation for the question of preparation for national defense."

"I say that it stands in need of clarification because, singularly enough, it has been deeply clouded by passion and prejudice. It is very singular that a question of the demand of the nation for the question of preparation for national defense should be so clouded by the discussion of men of high motive, men of purpose as hands as any of us may claim, and yet apparently incapable of divesting themselves of that sort of provincialism which consists in thinking the contents of their own minds to be the contents of the mind of the world. For gentlemen, while America is a very great nation, while America contains all the elements of the force and accomplishment, America does not constitute the major part of the world."

"We live in a world which we did not make, which we cannot alter, which cannot think into a different condition from that which actually exists. It would be a hopeless piece of provincialism to suppose that because we think differently from the rest of the world we are at liberty to assume that the rest of the world will permit us to enjoy that thought without disturbance."

"It is a surprising circumstance also that men should allow partisan feeling or personal ambition to creep in to the discussion of this fundamental thing about which the world is so deeply concerned. The American people are in a position to do so. And I, for my part, am ambitious that America should do a greater and more difficult thing than the great nations in the other side of the water have done. In all the belligerent countries men, without distinction of party, have drawn together to accomplish a successful prosecution of the war. It is not a more difficult and a more desirable thing that all Americans should put party and personal ambition aside and draw together for the successful prosecution of peace. I covet that distinction for America, and I believe that America is going to enjoy that distinction. I believe that the other day the leader of the republican minority in the House of Representatives delivered a speech that showed that the men behind him were ready to forget party lines in order that all men may act with a com-

A Passion for Peace.
"If there is one passion more deeply seated in the hearts of the fellow countrymen than another, it is the passion for peace. No nation in the world ever more instinctively turned away from the thought of war than this nation to which we belong. Partly because of the plenitude of its power, in the unrestricted area of its opportunities, it has been tempted to covet in the possession and power of its nation. There is no spirit of aggression in America. There is no desire on the part of the American people to conquer any other nation. I and myself share in the bottom of my heart that profound feeling for peace. I have sought to bring peace among very great and sometimes very unfair odds, and I am ready at any time to use every power that is in me to prevent such a catastrophe as war coming upon this country."

"So that it is not permissible for any man to say with anxiety that the defense of the world is the defense of America. I have sought to bring peace among very great and sometimes very unfair odds, and I am ready at any time to use every power that is in me to prevent such a catastrophe as war coming upon this country."

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WEAKNESS OF LONDON DEFENCES ADMITTED TWO MEN ARE KILLED

Kitchener Tells Deputation of
Great Improvement Since
Last Raid.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 27.—The official press bureau issued the following statement tonight regarding the visit of a deputation of London members of Parliament to Lord Kitchener, Secretary for War, and Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, regarding the defence of London against aerial raiders.

Lord Kitchener, who is the Secretary for War, said that the deputation of London Members of Parliament that the difficulties in arranging a satisfactory scheme for metropolitan anti-aircraft defence were due to the deficiency in anti-aircraft material, a deficiency also felt in the fleets and armies at the front. Efforts are being made to remedy these deficiencies with good results. They also announced that the control of the defence would be transferred from the Admiralty to the War Office within three weeks.

They added that there has been a great development of the metropolitan defence since the last raid. The progress is not confined to an increase of organization of artillery. Admiral Scott, in charge of the anti-aircraft defence, has improved arrangements for defence by aeroplanes.

NEW AERO FLIES LOW.

German Devil Machine That
Baffles Anti-Aircraft Guns.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 27.—The German aeroplane has been flying low over the city of London, and the anti-aircraft guns have been firing at it. The German aeroplane has been flying low over the city of London, and the anti-aircraft guns have been firing at it.

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AUTO UPSETS ENGINE; TWO MEN ARE KILLED

Physician Driving Car and
Engineer Victims at Al-
lenwood, N. J.

LAKESIDE, N. J., Jan. 27.—Two persons were killed and two others badly injured late this afternoon near Allenwood station when a Pennsylvania express train bound for Long Branch crashed into an automobile.

The collision threw the engine from the rails and it rolled down an embankment. The dead are:

HIGGINS, DR. A. S., Manhattan, N. J., driver of the automobile.
BIRKBEIN, THOMAS, Long Branch, engineer.

Mrs. Higgins, wife of the physician, was killed. She was with him, is Anne May Hospital at Spring Lake and may be at the hospital, said that the man who had poured the acid on the baby's face was still too unsteady to be able to give to the police of the Simpson street station and detectives from the Fifth Avenue Police Station. When even the vague description which has been told of the man the police are now looking for. Throughout the rest of the day and night the detectives hunted for the man who had poured the acid on the baby's face. The Bronx is looking for the man, but at midnight they had been unable to find him.

Dr. Higgins was driving his car from Lakeside to his home on Main street, Manhattan, shortly before 6 o'clock, when he struck the engine of the train. He drove directly into the engine and was killed. The train struck the auto squarely and hurled it to one side. Dr. Higgins and his wife were thrown twenty feet and landed near the track. Higgins was killed. Dr. Higgins was driving his car from Lakeside to his home on Main street, Manhattan, shortly before 6 o'clock, when he struck the engine of the train. He drove directly into the engine and was killed. The train struck the auto squarely and hurled it to one side. Dr. Higgins and his wife were thrown twenty feet and landed near the track. Higgins was killed. Dr. Higgins was driving his car from Lakeside to his home on Main street, Manhattan, shortly before 6 o'clock, when he struck the engine of the train. He drove directly into the engine and was killed. The train struck the auto squarely and hurled it to one side. 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